

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Advertisements for The New-York Tribune ought to be handed in to the publication office before 10 o'clock in the evening to insure their publication the next day.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The House decided, after a sharp struggle, to close the California debate on the first Tuesday in June. That is a long way off, but better than never.

In Senate, the Deficiency Bill received the finishing touches, and was fully passed. We presume it is by this time a law.

The Census bill then came up, and Mr. Vinton's important amendments, giving the act a perpetual efficacy, and fixing the number of Members of the House of Representatives at two hundred and thirty-three, were both agreed to. The Senate voted to adhere to its own Statistical Tables, so the bill goes back to the House; but it will probably pass to-day.

Proposed Southern Organ.

We have not deemed it incumbent on us to print the preliminary Prospectus of the proposed Southern Organ at the Metropolis, which is to be devoted to Slavery and nothing else. Perhaps the managers will wish to advertise it with us. We heartily agree with them that good will result from the establishment of an undisguisedly, exclusively Pro-Slavery Organ at Washington. As they say, if an Anti-Slavery journal can be well supported there, one of the antagonist order ought to be. The existing journals do not answer the purpose—they think too much of their platforms and parties. Not being politicians themselves, the authors of this Organic movement can't tolerate partisanship in their journals. All they care for is security for the "sixteen hundred millions" worth of negro property involved in and threatened by the present agitations. So Slavery wants an Organ, and by all means should have it. We have no doubt it will be established, and effect a world of good. The signers of the Address well say:

"As yet the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which she has been summoned, and by which she has been tried already without a hearing. Secured by constitutional guarantees, and independent of all the world, so far as its domestic institutions are concerned, the South has repudiated the common sense of right and independence, and forborne to plead at a bar which she knew had no jurisdiction over this particular subject. In this we have been theoretically right, but practically we have made a great mistake."

Yes, "you may bet your life on it." It was a great mistake not to attempt to justify Slavery to an impartial world; but a still greater not to attempt to justify it to yourselves. It is but a year or two since in the chief intellectual assemblage or reunion in Charleston, S. C., an incidental discussion arose touching the naked economy of Slavery, entirely regardless of its moral or ethical bearings. A more thorough discussion at the next meeting was proposed and agreed to. The time arrived, and so did the three or four adversaries of Slavery—none of them Abolitionists, and all Southern men or connected with Slave-holding interests. Not one other of the hundred or so who usually attended these meetings made his appearance that evening! So the three or four officers sat a while, took their supper, and then their leave; and no discussion on the taboed theme has ever since been held there. Yet Slavery now proposes to hold up her right hand and plead at the bar of Public Opinion. That is a step in the right path and we rejoice at it.

—We subjoin, as a matter of record, the names of the Members of Congress who have united in the Address in behalf of this especial champion of Slavery:

MARYLAND—Senator Thomas G. Pratt. VIRGINIA—Senators L. M. Hunter, J. M. Mason. Representatives J. A. Seddon, Thomas H. Everett, Paul Fowell, R. C. Meade, Alex. R. Holliday, Thos. B. Boocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah Morton. NORTH CAROLINA—Senators H. P. Mangum, Representatives T. J. Clingman, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe. SOUTH CAROLINA—Senators P. Butler, F. H. Elmore. Representatives John McQueen, J. A. Woodward, Daniel W. Walker, Wm. F. Cole, James L. Orr, Amielor Burt, Isaac E. Holmes. GEORGIA—Senators John M. Griffin, Wm. C. Dawson. Representatives Jos. W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robt. Toombs, H. A. Hartsell, Allen F. Owen. MISSISSIPPI—Senator D. R. Atchison. Representative Jas. B. Caldwell. ALABAMA—Senator Jeremiah Clemens. Representatives David Hubbard, F. W. Bowdon, S. W. Ingraham, J. F. Allen, R. W. Harris. MISSISSIPPI—Senator Jefferson Davis. Representatives W. H. Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. McWhorter. LOUISIANA—Senators S. U. Downs, Pierre Ste. Isaac E. Moreau. ARIZONA—Senators Robert W. K. Sebastian. Representatives John H. Johnson. TEXAS—Representative V. E. Howard, D. F. Kaufman. KENTUCKY—Representative R. H. Stanton. JAMES K. Polk. TENNESSEE—Senators F. L. Turner, Representatives H. H. Thomas, Fed. L. Stanton, C. H. Williams, J. G. Harris. FLORIDA—Senators James Morton, D. L. Yulee. Representative E. C. Clegg. Whigs (in Italics) 44; Loco-Focos 30.

The Express has ventured to publish Eugene Sue's Address on accepting the Socialist nomination for Representative of Paris, and buries it under a column of commentary, replete with misapprehension and misstatement. No matter: we are thankful for the insertion of the Address on any terms. On M. Sue's remark that "the Republic and Universal Suffrage are above the caprice of majorities"—meaning simply that two men cannot vote another into perpetual slavery or vassalage.—The Express thus expatiates:

"Reduce a theory like that to practice in the City of New-York, and the streets would be red with blood, and the streets of Paris, then, is a wider difference between American and French human nature than we could ever be expected to believe."

Of course, this is a no-such thing. No street of Paris ever ran red with blood on an Election Day—and we venture to say that more blood has been shed at Elections in this country than in France. The Express is fooling its readers, and ought to be ashamed into retraction.

REVENUE IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Sun of yesterday gives the votes thus far heard from on the question of Constitutional Reform in Maryland at 21,815 for, and 3,713 against. Only two Counties, Prince George's and Dorchester have given majorities against the measure, and they were small.

Hon. DANIEL R. TILDEN, we hear, has declined the Free Soil Nomination for Governor of Ohio. He is a worthy and true man, who is at heart a Whig, and will be one in not in due season.

District Representation.

The People of Ohio, of Indiana, of Michigan, of Virginia, of Maryland, of New-Hampshire, and we believe of some other States, are soon to hold Conventions for the revision of their several State Constitutions—that of Ohio being already chosen and about to assemble. In each of them, we doubt not, a decided progress toward the complete acknowledgment and practical concession of the Right of Man to Self-Government will be made, though probably more in Virginia than elsewhere, because that State has hitherto been the most misgoverned and aristocratic in its institutions of any in the Union, South Carolina possibly excepted. We presume that in all the Election of Judges will be confided directly to the People, and in Virginia the popular election of Governor also, though not without a desperate struggle. We hope moreover to see the absurd restrictions on the freedom of Elections which prescribe that a Governor, Judge, Senator or Representative must be so old, have lived so long in the State, (in some cases) own so much property, and (in New-Hampshire) profess a particular religion, swept entirely out of existence. There is no reason in them, and no good results from them. It may be very proper, as a general rule, that a Legislator shall have attained a mature age and lived some years in the State; but the constituencies understand all this quite as well as the constitution-makers, and can do what is right without being put in strait jackets. Experience shows that they are more likely to err on the side of distrust of youth or unacquaintance than on that of precipitate confidence. There are few constitutions that might not be profitably shortened by the omission of needless inhibitions.

But the Reform which seems to us more desirable than any other, is that which shall give every Senator and Representative henceforth a separate constituency, by which he shall be chosen, to which he shall be immediately responsible. There is no other change proposed so fraught with universal good as this. We thought so before our own State tried it, and therefore urged the experiment, and now that she has tried, we know it. There is no device of man so fatal to the trade of party wire-workers and political gamblers as this. Let a party have a pretty certain majority in a County which chooses three or more Legislators, and its ticket is almost certain to be made up in part of poor material. Ambitious wealth buys places on it by hiring the services of hungry Activity; profligate Activity secures nominations by packing delegations and then buying and selling votes. Whichever party is morally certain to carry its ticket is nearly certain to have a heavy load of it; for men who would not dare to run alone may contrive to shuffle on in a crowd, and obtain the votes of thousands, where not so many hundreds really desire their success. But they are on the ticket, and regular nominations must be supported—and they are.

If, then, the People of the States about to revise their Constitutions will resolve that each legislator or other functionary to be chosen henceforth shall be chosen from a separate or Single District, in other words, that there shall be as many Districts as Members—they will do very much to reduce political intrigue and management within the narrow limits and restore to themselves and their posterity that just and proper control over the choice of their own law-makers which party machinery and "usages" have too long well nigh deprived them. Every locality, every interest, every sentiment, may hope to find expression under the Single District system as it cannot under the irregular and bungling fashion hitherto generally prevalent. Reforms are at first local and feeble; they are often crushed and smothered beneath the weight of gigantic constituencies, whereof the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth. Then the juggles, the bargaining, the partiality and injustice displayed in districting, by buying up and overruling a doubtful county with one of decided party bias, such as we see has wasted a good part of the Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and called forth one Veto from the Governor—there is no effectual cure for these but in the Single District system. No other is half so fair to all parties, enabling them to exhibit their strength clearly in the results of all elections. Thus in our own State last Fall, each party polled just about 200,000 votes, each under the Single District system chose an equal number (80) legislators—one party having one more than half in the Senate, and the other a like ascendancy in the House. Formerly, a party polling five-ninths of the popular vote has repeatedly failed to carry the Legislature; henceforth we believe that is morally impossible. A Single District system, with some device to secure fair and equal Apportionments, is of all others the Reform we deem most important to be carried in the States about to revise their Constitutions, and we exhort Republicans of whatever name or sect in the several Conventions to labor for it with earnest and unsleeping resolution.

(Since the above has been written a place in type, the Ohio Convention has met, and Michigan has chosen hers, but we let it stand as originally written.)

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer Magnolia left New Orleans on the evening of the 2d inst. at half past 5 o'clock. To her officers were indebted for the following particulars of another disastrous steamboat accident. When the Magnolia was about 15 miles below Cairo, on the morning of the 7th, she was halted by the steamer Columbus, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis. The C. had collapsed one of her funnels, by which one man was instantly killed, and some 10 or 12 persons were scalded. Several jumped overboard, and are supposed to have been lost. The Magnolia towed the Columbus to Cairo.

Among the passengers by the Magnolia is the family of the late Gen. Worth, U. S. A.

(Louisville Journal, 3.)

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Confirmation of Mr. Folsom, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14. The Senate went into Executive session and confirmed the nomination of Mr. George Folsom as Minister to Holland. Nothing else was done.

Insurrection of Slaves Frustrated.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14. A letter has been received in this city announcing that the slaves in Union Township, Monroe Co. Va. had planned for an insurrection and murder of all the white inhabitants of the place, when they would escape to Ohio. The thing, however, was frustrated by a negro girl, who gave information concerning the plot, and six of the slaves were arrested and are now in confinement.

Another Newspaper change reported—Doings in the U. Circuit Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14. It is reported that Mr. Edmund Burke retires from the editorship of the Union on the 30th of this month.

In the Circuit Court the Jury have again rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the trial case of Jackson v. Braxton wherein Lawyer May was expelled from Court for protesting against overruling the first verdict.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 12. The Isabel, at this port, brings dates from Havana to the 10th. The Ohio, for New Orleans, sailed on the 8th, and the Falcon, for Chicago, on the 6th. Left at Havana 5 Spanish ships of war, including 4 gun and 2 steamers. The Cholera was on the decline. SUGARS were firm. Yellow 10 1/2, White 10 1/2, good do. 9 1/2, 9 1/2, Yellow 6 1/2, Brown 5 1/2, 5 1/2. Coffee was nominal.

Pennsylvania Apportionment Bill Passed.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 14. The Apportionment Bill, as published in yesterday's Tribune, has passed the House by a vote of 48 to 43.

The Legislature positively adjourns to-morrow.

DAUPHIN.

Overflow in Texas &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 13. The Picayune has advice from Texas, which say that a great overflow had occurred in the Brazos and Trinity rivers, doing much damage.

There was a frost at Richmond, Va. on Saturday evening last.

THE MANCHESTER MURDER.

SOUTH BERRICK, Tuesday, May 14. At the examination of the Wentworths to-day, Parker Wiley was put upon the stand, and testified that one of the Wentworths tried to get him to carry a one thousand dollar bill to Boston for the purpose of having it changed after the murder, but that he was afraid to do so.

Sailing of the Alabama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 11.—P. M.

The steamship Alabama left for Chicago to-day with 190 passengers.

XXXIX CONGRESS—First Session.

IN SENATE—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back from the Finance Committee, with a recommendation that the House amendments be concurred in, which was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Finance Committee, reported a general bill to refund duties paid upon goods destroyed by the great fire of '45 in New-York.

After the transaction of the morning business, the Census bill was taken up.

After disposing of various House amendments of no general importance, the Senate disagreed on the amendment of the House substituting a new set of Statistical Tables for those adopted by the Senate.—The additional section adopted by the House making the present a perpetual Census Act until some new law shall be passed, was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon the House amendment, providing that from and after the 3d of March, 1853, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members. The Senate Committee reported in favor of reducing the number to two hundred, which was rejected—yeas 27, nays 27. The question recurred on the House amendment, when

Mr. CHASE moved to amend by increasing the number of Representatives to 300, which was rejected—yeas 3, nays 38.

Mr. HAY moved to amend, so as to fix the number at 250; rejected. The House amendment fixing the number of Representatives at 233, was then adopted, as also were the remaining additional sections made by said House. After debate upon an amendment moved by Mr. DAVIS, of Miss. inserting in the tables a column for pensioners, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HAY (Whig) of N. J., the Committee of Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation for the erection of a light-house at Conistota Point, Haritan Bay.

Mr. STANLEY (Whig) of N. C. offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the President's Message, transmitting the Constitution of California on the 23d inst.

Mr. McLANE (Loco) of Md. suggested the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. STANLEY acquiesced.

Mr. CALDWELL (Whig) of N. C. moved to lay the Resolution on the table.

The question was decided in the negative, 65 to 91; the Southern men generally voting in the affirmative.

Mr. THOMPSON (Loco) of Miss. wanted to know how many special orders are intervening?

The SPEAKER replied two.

Mr. INGE (Loco) of Ala. moved a call of the House. As it is an important Resolution, it should be a full vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Whig) of Tenn. would suggest that the termination of the debate be postponed till a later period.

Mr. INGE said that the Resolution would be more acceptable to him if an earlier day was named.

The yeas and nays were taken whether there shall be a call of the House. It was decided in the negative.

Mr. STANLEY modified his resolution, to terminate the debate on the second Tuesday in June.

Mr. JONES (Loco) of Tenn. said that the resolution now proposed amendments to the message. He wished to make it read "such amendments as may be proposed to the bill pending for the admission of California."

The SPEAKER replied, that there could be no difficulty about the language of the resolution. The effect if passed, would be to terminate the debate, and induce a vote at the time named.

Mr. BOTD (Loco) of Ky. moved to lay the resolution on the table.

It was negatively by a vote of 67 to 105.

Mr. WALLACE (Loco) of S. C. moved that the House adjourn, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. McTULLIN (Loco) of Va. who moved to amend the resolution to end the debate on the fourth Tuesday in June. He asked whether the debate was in order.

The SPEAKER—It is not.

Mr. McMULLIN—I appeal to the gentleman of North Carolina, (Mr. Stanley) to accept my amendment. I believe he has made his speech.

The SPEAKER said that as some objection had been made to the phraseology of the resolution, Mr. Stanley had offered it so that the Committee should report such proposition as may be agreed to in Committee, to the House.

Mr. McMULLIN's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. BUTLER (Whig) of Penn. moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the first Monday in June.

Cries of "Oh, no! Question, question."

It was negatively by a vote of 18 to 99.

Mr. STANLEY moved to adjourn the debate on the second Tuesday in June, was then adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on THE CALIFORNIA MESSAGE.

Mr. McLANE (Whig) of Vt. spoke in favor of

the admission of California as an independent measure, and not mixing her up with others. He claimed that Vermont thirty years ago took a stand to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and incidentally condemned the Clay Compromise.

Mr. JULIAN (Free Soil) of Ind. declared that the North had agreed on the South. He made a calm and decided Anti-Slavery speech.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Valedictory of Messrs. Bullitt & Sargent.

The following address to the subscribers of the Washington Republic is the leader in that paper of yesterday, and contains the reasons for the change just made in its editorial department:

To the five and twenty thousand subscribers who during the last ten months have enrolled themselves upon our lists, we feel that we owe a word by way of explanation for the course that we deem it our duty to pursue.

With the present number The Republic passes into other editorial hands. It is sufficient for us to say that personal differences exist between ourselves and members of the Cabinet, that are inconsistent with the relation in which we stand towards the State of things, and with the determination to interpose no obstacle to the preservation of harmony and good will between President Taylor and the Whigs, we have thought it our duty to withdraw from a position in which we can no longer maintain silence in our view of certain controverted questions, consistently with self-respect—political associations and relations are too sacred to be trifled with or abandoned.

In taking leave of our friends it is proper that we should say that our confidence in President Taylor is unimpaired, and that the sentiment which has induced us to devote the volunteer services of years in his cause remains as ardent and as unalloyed as when we first took the field in his behalf. In his personal integrity—in his unselfish patriotism—in his national neutrality, and elevated character—we retain an unshaken confidence; and had we not reason to believe that this sentiment is fully reciprocated we should never abandon the position which we surrender only from our deference to his feelings, and our unbounded respect and reverence for his character and his services.

In taking leave of our friends with us by the memorial—many of them connected with us by the memory of twenty years of common struggles and vicissitudes—we cannot omit to commend our successor to their kindest regards and their warmest favor. We know that Mr. Hall is entitled to their confidence and esteem. He has ever been, like ourselves, a warm, earnest, and unflinching advocate of Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men. From circumstances which it is not necessary for us to detail, it is within his power to present to us relations which ought to exist between the party and its acknowledged exponents. He possesses the confidence which we have failed to solicit or obtain—and he occupies a position in which it is entirely in his power to reconcile outside differences with the internal economy of the Cabinet. We take great pleasure, therefore, in commending him to the kind wishes of our numerous friends and subscribers; and we are sure that while he will be in all things considered as our successor, he will be more able than ourselves, he will in no respect be wanting to the great cause of TRUTH, HONOR, and the UNION, to which we have been always devoted, and in which we shall always be ready to serve, according to our convictions, the PARTY and the COUNTRY.

ALEXANDER C. BULLITT, JOHN G. SARGENT.

RAIPAL WALDO EMERSON left Boston yesterday on his way to Cincinnati, where he is expected to deliver a course of lectures on his favorite subject of Moral and Social Culture. He will be welcomed with cordial greetings by his numerous admirers in the Queen City, which he now visits for the first time, and whither his brilliant fame has preceded him.

CAPT. MARTIN ACQUITTED.—Capt. Francis Martin indicted at Boston for destroying the Schr. Abby Hammond in order to defraud sundry insurance offices, was on Monday acquitted. The point of the trial was the admission of the cook of the vessel to testify a second time for the defense. The judge ruled that he might, when he swore positively that on the night of the wreck he saw the Captain in tears. The acquittal was on four indictments; there are three more pending, but the government will probably discharge them.

SPOTTEN'S COD LIVER OIL CANDY.

The healing, soothing influence of this repeatedly tested and tried medicine has been remarkably the greatest of all medicinal oils—Cod Liver Oil. This grand specific, however, like all natural products, was improvable by art, and as embodied in SPOTTEN'S Cod Liver Oil Candy it may be safely pronounced the greatest as well as the most palatable preparation for the cure of coughs, colds, and every disease that attacks the throat or lungs; and discovery and invention have yet developed to the world. For sale by the proprietor, 118 Bowery; Mrs. Hays, 5 Fulton St. Brooklyn; and by Druggists generally. Price 25 cts. per package.

DINING SALOON ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.—No bar under the counter. The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have fitted up in a neat and pleasant style, a Dining Saloon on 12 Bowery, where they would be pleased to serve those who may favor them with a call. Coffee and Tea 3 cts. a cup. We have made arrangements to be served with pure country Milk daily at 11 o'clock.

JOHN S. SAVERLY, JAMES DANE.

THE RICHMOND EVENING-POST GOLD PENS.—We take pleasure in recommending this article to the public. We have it in every instance the utmost satisfaction. They are made and sold exclusively by J. M. SAVAGE, 92 Fulton-st. who has also in store beautiful Gold and Silver Watches which are invariably warranted to keep accurate time.

BEADY'S National Gallery of Daguerotypes, 215 and 217 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to examine the specimens.

T. GILBERT & CO.'s Piano-Fortes, with or without the Eolian, may be found at 447 Broadway. Their increased and rapid sale is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap or to rent. my15 44

THE GREATEST CURE OF CONSUMPTION ON RECORD.

Richard L. Cox of Exeterham, Burlington County, N. J., certifies on oath before Alderman Channing Bailey of the City of Philadelphia, that he suffered for a long time with all the symptoms of a distressing malady, which his physician declared to be a Pulmonary Consumption. He had a short, dry cough, a burning sensation in the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet; he sunk into a state of insupportable debility; he was wasted away almost to a skeleton; his breathing was short and laborious; he was consumed constantly; he lost his sleep and his appetite; he was unable to do any kind of work. No hope was entertained of his recovery; he could take no nourishment, when he commenced the use of SCHENCK'S Pulmonary Syrup, abandoning all other medicine. After taking ten bottles, a large change formed in his left side, which broke and discharged a vast quantity of offensive matter, and a free expectoration continuing for several weeks, he began to gather strength, and recovered his appetite. He continued the use of the Syrup, and after taking twenty-five bottles, found himself "a sound man and in the enjoyment of good health."

He is now able to attend to his duties as a town officer, as well as to his private life. His lungs have been examined by a medical man, and pronounced to be in the best condition. See his affidavit—Pamphlet, p. 3. The following testimonial is added:

EVERHAM, Burlington Co. N. J. May 3. We, the subscribers, residents of the township of Exeterham, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Mr. Richard L. Cox, and frequently visited him in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, which we believe was cured by the use of SCHENCK'S Pulmonary Syrup, and feel it our duty to recommend it to the suffering in the strongest possible terms, having been eye-witnesses to one of the greatest cures ever performed in this section of the country.

BENJAMIN WILLIAM, John Leeds, Jr., William L. Brown, John H. Ellis, Franklin B. Cox, Andrew Grice, John B. Cox, William Hammett, Thomas H. Hewlings, Joseph Ellis, Joseph E. Hewlings, Jacob Hewlings.

SCHENCK'S PULMONARY SYRUP is sold at \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

C. V. CLUCKENBERG & CO. 31 Barclay-st. are the General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

E. H. PAXTON, 626 Greenwich-st. and 77 Ninth-st. J. & L. CONSUMPTION, 715 Broadway and 213 Hudson-st. E. WOOD, 672 Grand-st.

L. W. GERMER, 236 Bowery J. S. GREEN, 171 Third-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHINESE MUSEUM.—It is not necessary now, to study the habits, manners, life and living of the Chinese, to travel to the East, to visit the Celestial Empire. China is here, at our hand. At least such an examination of China, that we cannot fail to know its every feature from its "celestial resemblance." The Chinese Beauty gives a noble idea of the Land of China. There is her Chinese Model Servant, her Musician, her Pages, her Interpreter, and around are all the realities of Chinese life. Could we take more?

LANCASHIRE BELL RINGS.—These charming articles please us very much. The more we see of them the more we admire them. They give us exquisite music, and at the same time produce it in the most curious manner. They are a new kind of musical instrument, and every delicate variety of sound gushes forth from the lips of some invisible and imprisoned musical spirit. They appear this afternoon and evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

NIRLO'S GARDEN.—This popular establishment keeps its character. The new Drama is brought out. It is to be repeated to-night.

Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the "Scalpel," has removed his consulting office to 112 Grand-st. one door West of Broadway, where he confines his attention exclusively to operative surgery and office consultations. my15 44

THERE IS NOTHING SO ATTRACTIVE.—KNOX, 121 Fulton-st. has the prettiest assortment of dainty looking caps, of every conceivable style, for children, and his window, containing specimens of them, attracts general attention. Parents should not neglect to examine his Spring styles.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

It is reported among well informed circles here that in a few days the arrest of a gentleman who for several years has held a very high position in the city, will take place. He stands charged with the awful crime of wilful place. The authorities will perhaps be able to satisfy the public why the arrest was not before taken place. As the matter is one of great importance, we mention that the individual is named to be EMANUEL LYON, 320 Broadway, who by his Pills and Magnetic Powder has caused the destruction of some millions of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches and other insects. Some curious disclosures, it is said, will be made on the trial.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CITY.

Cash Tailoring Establishment of EDWARD FOX, 202 Broadway, is removed to the new building adjoining the Astor House, Barclay-st. This extensive and splendid work can be entered from 12 Vesey and 6 Barclay sts. where he proposes carrying on his business until his new store is rebuilt and finished upon the site of the Chemical Bank, between the Museum and the justly popular Hat and Cap establishment of Mr. Genin, 241 Broadway.

The proprietor, impelled by a desire of duty, avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and patrons for the great patronage extended to him for a series of years; and in the enlargement of his business he is alone actuated by the desire to meet the wants, fully, of the daily increasing demand of the public for Garments made at his store.

The many facilities which he possesses in the importation of superior Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and the purchase of Domestic Goods, being always effected on the Cash principle, enables him to hold forth advantages which cannot fail to be duly appreciated by a discriminating community. my15 44

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Your attention is invited to the large sale of handsome Furniture, Piano-fortes, &c. to be sold by R. C. KEMP, To-Morrow (Thursday) at 359 Broadway, adjoining Messrs. Beck's Dry Good Store, which comprises a very large assortment of valuable furniture and Household Articles, Carpets, Chinaware, &c.

The famous Carpet Warehouse, 93 Bowery, HIRSH ANDERSON'S, is the place to buy your imported three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Mattings, Mats, Window Shades, Table Covers, &c. at wonderfully low prices.—Those who have not availed themselves of this rare opportunity and liberal offers of the celebrated Carpet Warehouse Establishment in the United States, cannot imagine how much they lose. Economize in your purchases, and there select your Carpets, &c. perfectly satisfied with price and style.

Ladies, if you want Dry Goods call on Messrs. J. W. BARKER & CO. 71 and 73 Catherine-st. where you will be sure to be suited with the most fashionable styles of rich Dress Goods at remarkably low prices.

We invite public attention to the large sale of valuable Real Estate, by ANTHONY J. BLECKNER, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Sales Room, 71 and 73 Catherine-st. The property consists of a lot situated on Whitehall-st. including both corners of Pearl-st. 3 houses and lots being between Pearl and Bridge sts. and 4 do between State and Pearl sts. This sale will be positive, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, to close the estate of John Lang, deceased. Also, 13 building lots on Le Roy-st. near Hudson-st. belonging to the Trinity Church, the house and lot 911 Hammer-st. and a beautiful country residence and farm at Downs, Long Island. Lithographic Maps can be had at the Auction Room, 7 Broad-st. (1114)

NOTICE.—TO AMERICAN ENGINEERS, &c.—The undersigned, having become sole managers and general Agents (without the power